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COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Initial and second periodic reports of States parties

Addendum

PARAGUAY

The following additional information was received from the State party relating to its combined initial and second periodic reports (CEDAW/C/PAR/1-2 and Add.1).

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ANNEX I

Extracts from the 1995 national report on human development from the gender perspective */

DEMOCRATIZATION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP WHICH PARAGUAY HAS TAKEN IN THE DIRECTION OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, BUT THE EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM POLITICAL LIFE IS UNDERMINING THE ACHIEVEMENTS

One of the fundamental elements of human development described in the Human Development Report 1993 of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the participation of citizens in decisions which affect them. After lagging behind for decades Paraguay joined the movement towards democratization in 1989. From that year constant progress has been made with respect to freedom, tolerance and institution-building.

However, according to the national human development report, the first one which UNDP requested Paraguay to produce, the low level of participation by women in the administration of the State and in political parties and social organizations is a sign of weakness. Paraguayan women, who make up half of the population, have expressed their desire for political participation. The topics of greatest concern relate in fact to their low rate of participation in the taking of decisions on regulations which are binding on the whole of society, in the conduct of public affairs, in the distribution of social resources, and in the administration of justice.

The comparative figures for men and women indicate that inequalities persist in political participation. Of the 198 delegates to the 1992 National Constituent Convention, 177 (89.4%) were men and 21 (10.6%) were women. No woman has been a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, and only one woman has been a candidate for the Vice-Presidency with any possibility of being elected. All 17 governors elect are men.

Only one woman has ever held any of the 11 portfolios of State. This was Cynthia Prieto Conti, appointed Minister of Health and Social Welfare on 18 November 1989. She held this post until the end of the transition on 15 August 1993. At present there are no women in charge of any of the ministries. But an important step forward was taken with the 1992 decision to create the Department of Women, which came into being in 1993, headed by Cristina Muñoz with the rank of minister.

The first two women ambassadors of Paraguay were appointed in 1994, to the Governments of Bolivia and Colombia. These appointments

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*/ See CEDAW/C/PAR/1-2/Add.1, section III.

marked the crossing of yet another barrier for women, who are legally qualified to hold any post.

The composition of the Congress changed radically in 1993. Firstly because the Chamber of Deputies moved on to a regional representation basis as stipulated in the Constitution. Secondly because the National Republican Association (ANR - Colorado Party) saw the number of seats which it held decline from 66% in both chambers to 44.5% in the Senate and 47.5% in the Chamber of Deputies. Accordingly, the opposition came to hold an absolute majority in the Congress. Paraguay has undergone a clear increase in political pluralism, but the low rate of gender pluralism has not changed, for the participation of women remains 5.6%.

It is encouraging that, despite their low participation in numbers, women have found creative ways of securing attention for their proposals and having them approved. A successful "women's cross-bench" in the National Assembly achieved the establishment of the legal equality of men and women without restrictions, as well as the bases for positive action.

It is hoped that the near future will see the fruits of the joint efforts made in this field by the Department of Women, inter-party organizations, social organizations, research institutions and multilateral agencies. The participation of both sexes in decision-making bodies is a key element in the consolidation of democracy and human development, which are incompatible with the exclusion of half the population.

RECOGNITION AND EXERCISE OF RIGHTS: EQUALITIES AND INEQUALITIES

Since the middle of this century the process of legal reform in Paraguay has been enriched by the contributions of women's organizations and by the progress made in international instruments and similar legislation.

In 1954 Law No. 236 on the civil rights of women granted women exercise of civil rights for the first time, but with a restriction to single women and widows, since under the Civil Matrimony Act in force at that time married women were subject to the restrictions imposed by the Act.

In 1961 Electoral Law No. 600 established equal political rights for men and women. And in 1963 the Agrarian Statute explicitly stated the equal right of men and women to hold land.

In 1986 Paraguay ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and 1987, surprisingly, saw the promulgation of a Civil Code which made an explicit distinction between the rights of men and women in matrimony. In the following year the Coordination Committee of Women of Paraguay (CMP) submitted to the National Congress a proposed change in the Civil Code which had to wait until 1992 for enactment.

Paraguay's Divorce Act was promulgated in 1991; this was the first law to allow the termination of the legal bond of marriage and the possibility of remarriage with equal rights for men and women.

The year 1991 saw the enactment of Law No. 104, which decriminalized adultery and introduced penalties for the prostitution of others and the trade in women.

The first National Constitution was adopted in June 1992; it provided equal rights for men and women and a mandate for the use of positive discrimination in favour of women.

That same year saw the enactment of Law No.1, which partially amended the Civil Code by removing the discrimination between spouses and providing identical legal status for men and women and a number of other equal rights in marriage. A partial reform of the Minors' Code was also introduced in 1992, providing equal rights for both parents with regard to their minor children.

The new Labour Code was enacted in 1993, providing equal rights for men and women in employment but with a veto for the executive on some key articles relating to the rights of women.

In June 1995 the Government of Paraguay ratified the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women.

Despite this significant progress with respect to equality of rights, explicit disparities remain in penal law: the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the legislation on Paraguay's prison system. At present, both the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are undergoing substantial reform based on proposals submitted to the National Congress by various governmental bodies and non-governmental organizations. The debate has not been an easy one. It is hoped that new penal legislation will put an end to the discrimination, subordination and restrictions imposed on women under the existing legislation.

PROGRESS...INSUFFICIENT

The advances made by women over the past 20 years are indisputable but...insufficient. Gender considerations in development are novelties for the civil society and State of Paraguay. Unless the

vital need for the participation of women is acted upon, a distorted concept of development will persist.

Women have made progress in education, legislation and self-organization. Between 1961 and 1962 equality of rights was established in the Electoral Act, the Agrarian Statute, the Divorce Act and the Civil Code. The 1992 Constitution, which lays the foundations for democratic coexistence, recognises and encourages the equality of the sexes. Almost equal numbers of boys and girls have been attending primary and secondary schools in the past decade, but there is a slight majority of males in the universities. Furthermore, the maternal death rate has fallen, and the decline in the birth rate has meant an expansion of the opportunities available to women. Women's organizations have increased in number, visibility and importance in recent decades. The Coordination Committee of Women of Paraguay was established in 1987. Five major women's associations were created and consolidated between 1989 and 1995.

But discrimination persists even in these areas. Six of every 10 illiterate persons are women. Twenty-three out of every 100 deaths are by abortion, and Paraguay has one of the highest such rates in the region. The articles of the new Labour Code dealing with gender rights have been vetoed. Women's organizations are still small but they represent a significant advance in a society characterized until very recently by the absence of any sign of organizational vitality.

The structures of discrimination remain solid in other areas such as economics and politics. Farm women are excluded from labour statistics, and urban and rural domestic work is disregarded. In both cases such workers are considered to be economically inactive. Women receive lower pay than men for equal work. In the current five-year period in the metropolitan area of Asuncion women have been paid at only two thirds of the rate for men. The maintenance of economic discrimination is buttressed by the under-representation of women in decision-making bodies. This regrettable situation is not limited to the State. Among the drafters of the new Constitution there was only one woman for every nine men; during the transition (1989-1993) there were one female and 12 male ministers, and two female and 18 male under-secretaries. Women hold 14% of the posts in the administrations of political parties but still none of the principal ones.

Although today women have a similar standard of education to that of men and in fact make a very large contribution to the gross product, the fact that their work is not recognized, less well paid and undervalued means that this contribution is not reflected in the statistics. For example, in the 1992 population census the participation of women in the agricultural sector was recorded as 1.5%, but according to the figures of the 1991 agricultural census, which included permanent and occasional women workers in this sector, the participation rate was 64.5% - 43 times higher. Moreover, if women engaging in paid and unpaid domestic work are taken into account, the total female participation rate rises considerably.

Some progress has been made with respect to institutions, for example the creation of the Department of Women and the enactment of the legal basis for affirmative public action to achieve real equality. But there is very little investment in women. Between 1994 and 1995 it varied between 0.6 and 6 per cent of the national budget. Accordingly, the participation of women in development will remain invisible and receive little attention. Even investment in research into women's questions is a novelty, being conducted almost exclusively by women and in most cases financed by international foundations. In the past quarter of a century only 1% of publications by men have focused on this topic.

A big cultural change is in progress. The thinking and practices which seek to reverse age-old inequalities and discrimination against women are spreading. Only when men and women stand at the centre of development and on terms of gender equality will it be possible to make full use of every individual's creativity and productivity. Human development is essential to the fight against underdevelopment and for a sustainable environment.

WHOSE SITUATION COUNTS IN PARAGUAY?

Paraguayan society is heterogeneous. This diversity is not neutral. There are power relationships between the different groups. In some cases, for example in matters of religion, race, age and ethnic group, it is the minorities which are discriminated against. In other cases it is the majorities, for example the peasants and people who speak only Guarani. But one characteristic is common to all the groups. In every one of them there are men and there are women. Paraguay has a population of 4,152,588; 49.8% are women and 50.2% men, but the women are always disadvantaged.

This has been a topic of debate in Paraguay. The country was maintained by women's work during the two international wars in which it was involved. For a long time women constituted the majority who rebuilt the country. This was the source of the myth of a matriarchy in Paraguay. Responsibility was confused with power. It had to be demonstrated from the data that Paraguayan women lived in a situation of inferiority to men.

The capacity of women to reproduce the human species served and still serves to justify a rigorous sexual division of labour and social power. Women are concerned with reproduction and matters of little social importance, and men are concerned with important public and production matters.

Pioneering studies which argue that it is unnatural to maintain a strict sexual division of labour and the separation of private and public affairs - and which have had great influence in Paraguay - include the works of Simone de Beauvoir and Margaret Mead. While it is true that Serafina Dávalos included in her study a whole chapter

demonstrating that "the enslavement of women is unnatural", Paraguayan researchers of the 1980s were influenced more by Anglo-Saxon and other Latin American publications than by those of their local forerunners.

Since the first national encounter of women held in Asuncion in 1987, the commonest term used, which encompasses the various unfair sex and gender situations, is discrimination. Exclusion is the most serious form of discrimination. Paraguayan society manifests various forms of exclusion, some of them stated in explicit rules such as the rules of the Catholic Church barring women from the priesthood and the rules of the armed forces which deny women the possibility of a military career. In other cases women are excluded even though the opportunities are legally open to them; one example of this is the lack of women in the highest positions in the judiciary, in the Office of the President of the Republic, and in the senior posts in political parties, trade unions and peasant organizations.

In such cases it can be argued that Paraguay has a "glass ceiling", an invisible barrier to access by women beyond recognition of their rights and development of their potential.

One of the biggest risks is to approach discrimination against women as a question of conscious oppression of women by men despite the wish of women to occupy a different status. In reality, both sexes are part of the same culture which builds and maintains the gender roles.

Development plans are also a product of this culture and have reflected the prevailing social order. The gender perspective has been the big missing link in these plans, as a result of which they have not tackled the women's problem in its true dimension.

An analysis of the various economic and social development plans of the past four decades bears out this assertion and also demonstrates the fundamental role of the State in deciding which development policies are carried out in Paraguay. The State thus becomes an institution which, since it does not recognize the discrimination against women, does not take action to reverse it.

In the 1970s the development plans drawn up by the Technical Secretariat for Planning made no mention of the women's problem. Only in the chapter of the 1977-1981 National Plan referring to the social sectors as one of the targets of the human resources and employment sector is any mention made of women as an underused resource in the labour market. However, this reference was merely rhetorical, for in practice no machinery was introduced to change the situation.

The Decade for Women, which began in 1976 and ended in 1985 with the World Conference on Women in Nairobi and the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, did not mean any change of the attitude of the Paraguayan State towards the overwhelming discrimination against women. The 1985-1989 National

Economic and Social Development Plan, like its predecessors, did not contain among its development policies and strategies any specific mention of the topic of women.

In 1989 a coup d'état put an end to the dictatorship which had ruled the country for almost four decades. That year saw the drafting of a National Emergency Plan whose general social development objectives included, for the first time, a mention of the advancement of women. Furthermore, in its treatment of the topic of social policies it underlined the need to transfer public resources to activities connected with the education, nutrition and health of women. This Plan also contained an entire chapter on the women's problem under the heading of advancement of women. The Plan constituted an improvement on earlier ones but it had its limitations. They ranged from an incomplete diagnosis of the Paraguayan situation to excessively general proposals which did not facilitate the determination of strategies which would have a real impact in altering the status of Paraguayan women.

The creation of the Department of Women in 1992 and the start-up of its operations in 1993 constituted the most important action taken by the State with respect to women. The Department is responsible for ensuring that the gender perspective is an integral part of all development plans.

It is important to point out that, although the State is giving greater attention to women's matters, both in the latest Development Plan and by creating the Department of Women, this concern is not reflected in the amounts invested in women. An analysis of various statistical sources made for the purpose of this report indicates that in Paraguay the level of investment in projects intended directly or indirectly for women ranges between 0.3 and 6 per cent.

Paraguay has not reached the macro-level at which "the action of the State reflects its claim to neutrality with respect to gender relations". It is essential for this situation to be changed, for women to increase their influence in decision-making bodies and in other areas where decisions are taken which compromise the future of all men and all women.

To promote human development centred on the quality of life of both parts of the human race is a challenge which must be taken up in order to achieve a society in which one half of the population does not feel itself excluded.

Contribution of women

The "power" of women is rhetorical

The idealization of the purpose of women in popular rural songs and poetry would seem to represent the image of Paraguayan women in general. This ideal image is in essence: the stoical mother. In several cases motherhood is compared with the idea of the Virgin, Mother of God, and it would seem that there is nothing higher which merits greater worship.

"I conjure up from afar your childlike face Tupasymi..."
"Epayna che tupasy...", etc.

These rhetorical figures express an exalted image of the real status of women - unequal and subject to discrimination, as described in the section on production - but society would seem to disown its socio-historical guilt, justifying this unfair relationship with the rhetorical generalization that "the Matriarchy rules in Paraguay".

The daily situation of rural women does not correspond, in terms of decisions, actions and opportunities of effective or institutional influence, to the situations which define a system as "matriarchal", an all-embracing system of the distribution and exercise of the power of women in a local community. If by chance any leadership exists (in the case of Paraguay) it is in the taking of decisions in the household.

Source: Rojas, R. Kuña, Paraguay. La mujer en la domesticidad rural, Asunción, CPES, 1986.

Household work by women 3/		Female PWA 1/	Expanded EAP 2/
EAP + non-EAP	482 757	32.8%	42.5%
EAP	87 120	5.9%	7.7%
Urban	73 435	5.0%	6.5%
Paid domestic work	72 311	4.9%	6.4%
Unpaid family work	1 124	0.1%	0.1%
Rural	13 685	0.9%	1.2%
Paid domestic work	10 264	0.7%	0.9%
Unpaid family work	3 421	0.2%	0.3%
Non-EAP	395 637	26.8%	34.8%
Household tasks	395 637	26.8%	34.8%
Urban	341 807	23.2%	30.1%
Rural 4/	53 830	3.7%	4.7%

1/ Female population of working age (PWA) according to the 1992 population and housing census (1,473,878 women).
2/ Expanded female EAP (1,135,770 women).
3/ Based on the 1992 population and housing census and the 1991 national agricultural census.
4/ In the case of rural domestic work (non-EAP), the 423,604 women engaged in permanent and occasional farm work according to the 1991 census have been deducted from the 477,434 women recorded under the household-tasks heading in the 1992 census.

ANNEX II

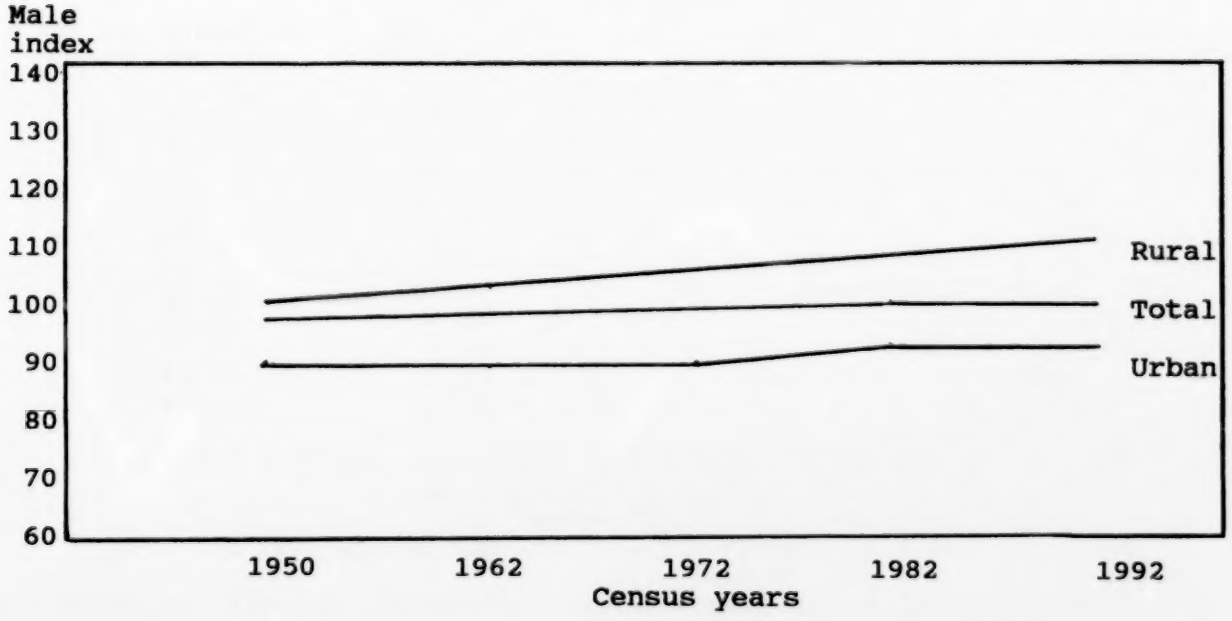
Tables

1. Population by urban/rural area, sex and male index, 1950-1992

POPULATION	CENSUS				
	1950	1962	1972	1982	1992
Total	1,328,452	1,819,103	2,357,955	3,029,830	4,152,588
Men	649,109	894,164	1,169,111	1,521,409	2,085,905
Women	679,343	924,939	1,188,844	1,508,421	2,066,683
Urban	459,726	651,869	882,345	1,295,345	2,089,688
Men	216,763	306,086	416,680	625,760	1,007,400
Women	242,963	345,783	465,665	669,585	1,082,288
Rural	868,726	1,167,234	1,475,610	1,734,485	2,062,900
Men	432,346	588,078	752,431	895,649	1,078,505
Women	436,380	579,156	723,179	838,836	984,395
Male index					
Total	95,5	96.7	98.3	100.9	100.9
Urban	89.2	88.5	89.5	93.5	93.1
Rural	99.1	101.4	104.0	106.8	109.6

Source: National population and housing census.

Evolution of male index, 1950-1992



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2. National Constituent Convention

	Men	Women	Total	Men (percentages)	Women	Total
Total	177	21	198	89.4	10.6	100
Asociación Nacional Republicana (ANR)	112	11	123	91	9	100
Partido Liberal Radical Auténtico (PLRA)	47	7	54	87	13	100
Constitución para Todos (CPT)	16	3	19	84.2	15.8	100
Partido Revolucionario Febrerista (PRF)	1	0	1	100	0	100
Partido Democrático Cristiano (PDC)	1	0	1	100	0	100

3. Composition of the Congress by political party, 1993-1998

Party	Senators						Deputies					
	M	%	W	%	T	%	M	%	W	%	T	%
ANR	17	85	3	15	20	100	37	97	1	3	38	100
PLRA	15	88	2	12	17	100	32	97	1	3	33	100
Encuentro Nacional	8	100	0	0	8	100	9	100	0	0	9	100

4. Legislature, 1993-1998

Chamber	Men	Women	Total	Men (percentages)	Women (percentages)	Total (percentages)
Senators	40	5	45	88.8	11.2	100
Deputies	78	2	80	97.5	2.5	100
Totals	118	7	125	94.4	5.6	100

5. Judiciary, 1995

Posts	Men	Women	Total	Men (percentages)	Women (percentages)	Total (percentages)
Supreme Court of Justice	9	0	9	100	0	100
Council of the Magistracy	8	0	8	100	0	100
Higher Court of Electoral Justice	3	0	3	100	0	100
Appeal Courts	71	7	78	91	9	100
Judges of the First Instance	41	6	47	87	13	100
Totals	132	13	145	91	9	100

6. Office of the Public Prosecutor, 1992

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				(percentages)		
Prosecutor General of the State	1	0	1	100	0	100
Public prosecutors	3	1	4	75	25	100
Prosecuting staff	28	11	39	72	28	100
Totals	33	12	45	73	27	100

7. Municipal administration, 1991-1996

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				(percentages)		
Governors	194	13	207	94	6	100
Totals	194	13	207	94	6	100

8. Diplomatic corps of Paraguay by post and sex, 1995

Post	Men		Women		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ambassador	23	92	2	8	25	100.0
Embassy minister	2	100.0	-	-	2	100.0
Councillors	12	92.3	1	7.7	13	100.0
First Secretary	16	66.7	8	33.3	24	100.0
Second Secretary	5	50.0	5	50.0	10	100.0
Support staff	4	36.4	7	63.6	11	100.0
Embassy official	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100.0
Armed forces attaché	13	100.0	-	-	13	100.0
Total	83	72	32	27	115	100.0

Note: The earlier data hold good, except for the post of ambassador.

9. Staff of Paraguay's consular service by sex, 1992

Sex	No.	Percentage
Men	87	75.0
Women	29	25.0
Total	116	100.0

10. Political parties, 1995

Party	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
				(percentages)		
ANR Board of Management	66	6	72	92	8	100
PLRA Board of Directors	40	7	47	85	15	100
Encuentro Nacional Coordination Committee	25	5	30	83	17	100
PDC National Board	21	2	23	91	9	100
Partido de los Trabajadores Central Committe	9	5	14	64	36	100
PRF National Executive Committee	24	6	30	80	20	100
Totals	185	31	216	86	14	100

11. Population aged 5 years and older by school attendance and sex and urban/rural area and age, 1992

Area and age	Total			Attendance			Non-attendance			Not reported		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total country Total	3 543 382	1 775 810	1 767 572	1 059 205	539 227	519 978	2 475 037	1 232 023	1 243 014	9 140	4 560	4 580
5 to 9 years	594 283	302 325	291 958	384 374	193 762	190 612	207 843	107 484	100 359	2 066	1 079	987
5 years	118 992	60 472	58 520	19 261	9 474	9 787	99 731	50 998	48 733	-	-	-
6 years	119 040	60 307	58 733	51 826	25 439	26 387	67 214	34 868	32 346	-	-	-
7 years	118 315	60 289	58 026	95 638	48 353	47 285	21 683	11 427	10 256	994	509	485
8 years	119 940	61 093	58 847	108 539	54 962	53 577	10 807	5 805	5 002	594	326	268
9 years	117 996	60 164	57 832	109 110	55 534	53 576	8 408	4 386	4 022	478	244	234
10 to 14 years	521 614	265 289	256 325	444 437	230 595	213 842	76 498	34 316	42 182	679	378	301
10 years	117 212	60 285	56 927	110 912	57 012	53 900	6 142	3 179	2 963	158	94	64
11 years	107 638	54 728	52 910	101 158	51 529	49 629	6 355	3 125	3 230	125	74	51
12 years	111 530	57 507	54 023	100 235	52 199	48 036	11 159	5 223	5 936	136	85	51
13 years	94 474	47 413	47 061	74 968	39 292	35 676	19 379	8 047	11 332	127	74	53
14 years	90 760	45 356	45 404	57 164	30 563	26 601	33 463	14 742	18 721	133	51	82
15 to 19 years	393 220	196 052	197 168	142 791	71 574	71 217	249 439	123 995	125 444	990	483	507
15 years	83 992	42 353	41 639	42 299	22 106	20 193	41 549	20 182	21 367	144	65	79
16 years	81 301	40 970	40 331	33 670	17 032	16 638	47 446	23 853	23 593	185	85	100
17 years	80 987	41 127	39 860	27 881	13 775	14 106	52 899	27 243	25 656	207	109	98
18 years	77 738	38 000	39 738	22 414	10 840	11 574	55 093	27 044	28 049	231	116	115
19 years	69 202	33 602	35 600	16 527	7 821	8 706	52 452	25 673	26 779	223	108	115

(continued)

Area and age	Total			Attendance			Non-attendance			Not reported		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
20 to 24 years	347 259	171 483	175 776	47 969	23 310	24 659	297 748	147 454	150 294	1 542	719	823
20 years	74 321	35 955	38 366	13 472	6 348	7 124	60 525	29 453	31 072	324	154	170
21 years	61 504	29 947	31 557	10 460	5 037	5 423	50 757	24 775	25 982	287	135	152
22 years	76 574	38 704	37 870	10 053	4 909	5 144	66 181	33 633	32 548	340	162	178
23 years	67 970	34 627	33 343	7 655	3 828	3 827	59 985	29 657	30 328	330	142	188
24 years	66 890	33 250	33 640	6 329	3 188	3 141	60 300	29 936	30 364	261	126	135
25 to 29 years	310 953	154 005	156 948	19 548	9 881	9 667	289 971	143 446	146 525	1 434	678	756
25 years	63 714	31 425	32 289	5 055	2 594	2 461	58 330	28 674	29 656	329	157	172
26 years	62 545	30 687	31 858	4 242	2 127	2 115	58 018	28 434	29 584	285	126	159
27 years	63 485	31 391	32 094	3 872	1 985	1 887	59 329	29 269	30 060	284	137	147
28 years	63 606	31 715	31 891	3 442	1 719	1 723	59 865	29 843	30 022	299	153	146
29 years	57 603	28 787	28 816	2 937	1 456	1 481	54 429	27 226	27 203	237	105	132
30 to 34 years	286 081	144 986	141 095	9 944	5 007	4 937	274 977	139 587	135 587	1 160	589	571
35 to 39 years	240 051	121 493	118 558	5 834	2 927	2 907	233 359	118 141	115 218	858	425	433
40 to 44 years	190 182	98 338	91 844	2 672	1 351	1 321	187 099	96 778	90 321	411	209	202
45 to 49 years	152 250	76 655	75 595	1 636	820	816	150 614	75 835	74 779	-	-	-
50 years and older	507 489	245 184	262 305	-	-	-	507 489	245 184	262 305	-	-	-

Area and age	Total			Attendance			Non-attendance			Not reported		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Urban areas												
Total	1 818 877	869 777	949 100	600 814	296 012	304 802	1 211 381	570 540	640 841	6 682	3 225	3 457
5 to 9 years	262 086	131 958	130 128	192 793	96 379	96 414	68 520	35 167	33 353	773	412	361
5 years	51 374	25 975	25 399	14 045	6 885	7 160	37 329	19 090	18 239	-	-	-
6 years	51 804	25 939	25 865	32 310	15 971	16 339	19 494	9 968	9 526	-	-	-
7 years	51 567	26 048	25 519	45 318	22 820	22 498	5 892	3 044	2 848	357	184	173
8 years	54 168	27 273	26 895	50 760	25 463	25 297	3 170	1 678	1 492	238	132	106
9 years	53 173	26 723	26 450	50 360	25 240	25 120	2 635	1 387	1 248	178	96	82
10 to 14 years	242 292	119 058	123 234	222 149	110 429	111 720	19 676	8 386	11 290	467	243	224
10 years	52 984	26 745	26 239	51 360	25 903	25 457	1 524	785	739	100	57	43
11 years	49 555	24 405	25 150	47 901	23 571	24 330	1 578	793	785	76	41	35
12 years	51 180	25 621	25 559	48 326	24 291	24 035	2 758	1 272	1 486	96	58	38
13 years	44 993	21 719	23 274	40 181	19 770	20 411	4 717	1 897	2 820	95	52	43
14 years	43 580	20 568	23 012	34 381	16 894	17 487	9 099	3 639	5 460	100	35	65
15 to 19 years	207 202	96 993	110 209	108 044	51 091	56 953	98 383	45 537	52 846	775	365	410
15 years	42 381	19 941	22 440	29 328	14 240	15 088	12 950	5 655	7 295	103	46	57
16 years	42 784	20 284	22 500	25 089	11 912	13 177	17 560	8 318	9 242	135	54	81
17 years	43 678	21 136	22 542	21 690	10 184	11 506	21 821	10 865	10 956	167	87	80
18 years	40 875	18 755	22 120	18 054	8 421	9 633	22 640	10 246	12 394	181	88	93
19 years	37 484	16 877	20 607	13 883	6 334	7 549	23 412	10 453	12 959	189	90	99
20 to 24 years	191 354	88 600	102 754	42 413	20 305	22 108	147 678	67 738	79 940	1 263	557	706
20 years	40 056	18 109	21 947	11 621	5 343	6 278	28 188	12 657	15 531	247	109	138
21 years	35 045	16 011	19 034	9 279	4 397	4 882	25 517	11 507	14 010	249	107	142
22 years	41 976	19 753	22 223	8 991	4 341	4 650	32 704	15 284	17 420	281	128	153
23 years	37 541	17 568	19 973	6 863	3 405	3 458	30 400	14 043	16 357	278	120	158
24 years	36 736	17 159	19 577	5 659	2 819	2 840	30 869	14 247	16 622	208	93	115

(continued)

Area and age	Total			Attendance			Non-attendance			Not reported		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
25 to 29 years	172 849	81 176	91 673	17 484	8 799	8 685	154 106	71 792	82 314	1 259	585	674
25 years	35 067	16 392	18 675	4 512	2 312	2 200	30 275	13 949	16 326	280	131	149
26 years	34 533	16 052	18 481	3 792	1 891	1 901	30 494	14 056	16 438	247	105	142
27 years	35 476	16 590	18 886	3 470	1 774	1 696	31 752	14 696	17 056	254	120	134
28 years	35 016	16 438	18 578	3 068	1 522	1 546	31 677	14 779	16 898	271	137	134
29 years	32 757	15 704	17 053	2 642	1 300	1 342	29 908	14 312	15 596	207	92	115
30 to 34 years	159 198	77 005	82 193	8 889	4 475	4 414	149 288	72 021	77 267	1 021	509	512
35 to 39 years	132 610	64 666	67 944	5 219	2 614	2 605	126 632	61 683	64 949	759	369	390
40 to 44 years	102 913	50 941	51 972	2 388	1 207	1 181	100 160	49 549	50 611	365	185	180
45 to 49 years	81 277	39 647	41 630	1 435	713	722	79 842	38 934	40 908	-	-	-
50 years and older	267 096	119 733	147 363	-	-	-	267 096	119 733	147 363	-	-	-

Area and age	Total			Attendance			Non-attendance			Not reported		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rural areas												
Total	1 724 505	906 033	818 472	458 391	243 215	215 176	1 263 656	661 483	602 173	2 458	1 335	1 123
5 to 9 years	332 197	170 367	161 830	191 581	97 383	94 198	139 323	72 317	67 006	1 293	667	626
5 years	67 618	34 497	33 121	5 216	2 589	2 627	62 402	31 908	30 494	-	-	-
6 years	67 236	34 368	32 868	19 516	9 468	10 048	47 720	24 900	22 820	-	-	-
7 years	66 748	34 241	32 507	50 320	25 533	24 787	15 791	8 383	7 408	637	325	312
8 years	65 772	33 820	31 952	57 779	29 499	28 280	7 637	4 127	3 510	356	194	162
9 years	64 823	33 441	31 382	58 750	30 294	28 456	5 773	2 999	2 774	300	148	152
10 to 14 years	279 322	146 231	133 091	222 288	120 166	102 122	56 822	25 930	30 892	212	135	77
10 years	64 228	33 540	30 688	59 552	31 109	28 443	4 618	2 394	2 224	58	37	21
11 years	58 083	30 323	27 760	53 257	27 958	25 299	4 777	2 332	2 445	49	33	16
12 years	60 350	31 886	28 464	51 909	27 908	24 001	8 401	3 951	4 450	40	27	13
13 years	49 481	25 694	23 787	34 787	19 522	15 265	14 662	6 150	8 512	32	22	10
14 years	47 180	24 788	22 392	22 783	13 669	9 114	24 364	11 103	13 261	33	16	17
15 to 19 years	186 018	99 059	86 959	34 747	20 483	14 264	151 056	78 458	72 598	215	118	97
15 years	41 611	22 412	19 199	12 971	7 866	5 105	28 599	14 527	14 072	41	19	22
16 years	38 517	20 686	17 831	8 581	5 120	3 461	29 886	15 535	14 351	50	31	19
17 years	37 309	19 991	17 318	6 191	3 591	2 600	31 078	16 378	14 700	40	22	18
18 years	36 863	19 245	17 618	4 360	2 419	1 941	32 453	16 798	15 655	50	28	22
19 years	31 718	16 725	14 993	2 644	1 487	1 157	29 040	15 220	13 820	34	18	16
20 to 24 years	155 905	82 883	73 022	5 556	3 005	2 551	150 070	79 716	70 354	279	162	117
20 years	34 265	17 846	16 419	1 851	1 005	846	32 337	16 796	15 541	77	45	32
21 years	26 459	13 936	12 523	1 181	640	541	25 240	13 268	11 972	38	28	10
22 years	34 598	18 951	15 647	1 062	568	494	33 477	18 349	15 128	59	34	25
23 years	30 429	16 059	14 370	792	423	369	29 585	15 614	13 971	52	22	30
24 years	30 154	16 091	14 063	670	369	301	29 431	15 689	13 742	53	33	20

(continued)

Area and age	Total			Attendance			Non-attendance			Not reported		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
25 to 29 years	138 104	72 829	65 275	2 064	1 082	982	135 865	71 654	64 211	175	93	82
25 years	28 647	15 033	13 614	543	282	261	28 055	14 725	13 330	49	26	23
26 years	28 012	14 635	13 377	450	236	214	27 524	14 378	13 146	38	21	17
27 years	28 009	14 801	13 208	402	211	191	27 577	14 573	13 004	30	17	13
28 years	28 590	15 277	13 313	374	197	177	28 188	15 064	13 124	28	16	12
29 years	24 846	13 083	11 763	295	156	139	24 521	12 914	11 607	30	13	17
30 to 34 years	126 883	67 981	58 902	1 055	532	523	125 689	67 369	58 320	139	80	59
35 to 39 years	107 441	56 827	50 614	615	313	302	106 727	56 458	50 269	99	56	43
40 to 44 years	87 269	47 397	39 872	284	144	140	86 939	47 229	39 710	46	24	22
45 to 49 years	70 973	37 008	33 965	201	107	94	70 772	36 901	33 871	-	-	-
50 years and older	240 393	125 451	114 942	-	-	-	240 393	125 451	114 942	-	-	-

12. Heads of households by type of activity and occupational category and by urban/rural area, sex of family head and size of household, 1992

Area, sex of family head and size of household	Heads of household											
		Economically active										
			Occupational category									
	Total	Total	Employers	Independent workers	White-collar workers	Manual workers & day labourers	Domestic workers	Unpaid family workers	Not reported	Seeking their first job	Not economically active	Type of activity not reported
Total country												
Total heads of household	863 990	693 874	38 043	347 110	90 174	202 881	11 035	944	3 097	590	169 125	991
Households consisting of:												
1 person	65 158	45 010	1 816	20 629	6 956	13 664	1 534	72	233	106	20 032	116
2 persons	100 229	70 723	3 793	32 641	11 313	20 380	2 040	110	331	115	29 362	144
3 persons	130 389	101 599	5 337	47 563	14 976	30 935	2 018	150	483	137	28 659	131
4 persons	145 312	119 758	7 081	55 493	18 043	36 694	1 717	140	502	88	25 396	158
5 persons	129 512	108 736	6 743	51 952	15 596	32 466	1 290	134	492	63	20 652	124
6 persons	102 290	86 160	5 271	43 626	10 756	25 059	937	98	361	52	16 021	109
7 persons	70 305	59 441	3 306	32 151	6 048	16 936	641	90	257	12	10 799	65
8 persons	48 013	40 806	2 046	23 836	3 193	11 153	351	60	164	3	7 157	50
9 persons	37 158	31 664	1 400	19 801	1 825	8 211	232	50	139	6	5 447	47
10 persons and more	35 624	29 977	1 250	19 418	1 468	7 383	275	40	135	8	5 600	47

(continued)

Area, sex of family head and size of household	Heads of household											
		Economically active										
			Occupational category									
	Total	Total	Employers	Independent workers	White-collar workers	Manual workers & day labourers	Domestic workers	Unpaid family workers	Not reported	Seeking their first job	Not economically active	Type of activity not reported
Male heads	683 943	635 115	34 776	324 139	75 014	195 430	1 669	865	2 763	459	48 014	814
Households consisting of:												
1 person	42 433	37 027	1 445	17 994	4 388	12 663	209	63	191	74	5 319	87
2 persons	68 021	59 198	3 206	28 443	8 033	18 888	182	97	267	82	8 722	101
3 persons	98 422	90 388	4 728	43 349	11 864	29 516	264	137	414	116	7 927	107
4 persons	117 365	110 246	6 503	51 789	15 539	35 459	299	128	455	74	6 986	133
5 persons	107 770	101 937	6 306	49 127	14 045	31 587	248	121	455	48	5 727	106
6 persons	86 027	81 380	4 989	41 542	9 722	24 496	166	89	332	44	4 553	94
7 persons	59 693	56 479	3 147	30 760	5 508	16 602	128	87	239	8	3 157	57
8 persons	41 272	39 120	1 935	23 061	2 914	10 933	68	55	153	1	2 107	45
9 persons	32 216	30 518	1 334	19 224	1 668	8 062	45	49	131	5	1 654	44
10 persons and more	30 724	28 822	1 183	18 850	1 333	7 224	60	39	126	7	1 862	40
Female heads	180 047	58 759	3 267	22 971	15 160	7 451	9 366	79	334	131	121 111	177
Households consisting of:												
1 person	22 725	7 983	371	2 635	2 568	1 001	1 325	9	42	32	14 713	29
2 persons	32 208	11 525	587	4 198	3 280	1 492	1 858	13	64	33	20 640	43
3 persons	31 967	11 211	609	4 214	3 112	1 419	1 754	13	69	21	20 732	24
4 persons	27 947	9 512	578	3 704	2 504	1 235	1 418	12	47	14	18 410	25
5 persons	21 742	6 799	437	2 825	1 551	879	1 042	13	37	15	14 925	18
6 persons	16 263	4 780	282	2 084	1 034	563	771	9	29	8	11 468	15
7 persons	10 612	2 962	159	1 391	540	334	513	3	18	4	7 642	8
8 persons	6 741	1 686	111	775	279	220	283	5	11	2	5 050	5
9 persons	4 942	1 146	66	577	157	149	187	1	8	1	3 793	3
10 persons and more	4 900	1 155	67	568	135	159	215	1	9	1	3 738	7

Area, sex of family head and size of household	Heads of household											
		Economically active										
			Occupational category									
	Total	Total	Employers	Independent workers	White-collar workers	Manual workers & day labourers	Domestic workers	Unpaid family workers	Not reported	Seeking their first job	Not economically active	Type of activity not reported
Urban areas												
Total heads of household	451 948	357 645	28 104	112 509	81 077	123 776	9 363	262	2 174	380	93 616	687
Households consisting of:												
1 person	33 522	22 808	1 337	6 622	5 967	7 326	1 320	17	152	67	10 645	69
2 persons	56 228	39 621	2 678	12 009	10 114	12 688	1 771	39	241	81	16 495	112
3 persons	71 412	55 322	3 848	16 701	13 347	19 266	1 710	41	327	82	16 005	85
4 persons	81 822	67 374	5 330	20 452	16 238	23 453	1 430	41	376	54	14 327	121
5 persons	72 174	60 547	5 161	18 913	14 173	20 800	1 067	38	349	46	11 530	97
6 persons	54 157	45 238	4 054	14 825	9 817	15 427	792	36	255	32	8 841	78
7 persons	34 113	28 170	2 508	9 397	5 549	9 961	546	16	183	10	5 901	42
8 persons	20 722	16 932	1 488	5 824	2 911	6 279	300	12	118	-	3 760	30
9 persons	14 262	11 354	927	4 057	1 650	4 426	191	12	86	5	2 879	29
10 persons and more	13 536	10 279	773	3 709	1 311	4 150	236	10	87	3	3 233	24

(continued)

Area, sex of family head and size of household	Heads of household											
		Economically active										
			Occupationa category									
	Total	Total	Employers	Independent workers	White-collar workers	Manual workers & day labourers	Domestic workers	Unpaid family workers	Not reported	Seeking their first job	Not economically active	Type of activity not reported
Male heads	339 240	308 240	25 064	95 410	66 994	117 256	1 173	203	1 869	271	30 467	533
Households consisting of:												
1 person	18 934	15 954	992	4 606	3 616	6 443	136	12	113	36	2 934	46
2 persons	35 289	29 801	2 130	8 838	7 079	11 368	122	28	183	53	5 416	72
3 persons	50 884	45 774	3 277	13 501	10 455	18 000	185	29	261	66	5 045	65
4 persons	64 037	59 357	4 795	17 686	13 892	22 363	211	33	334	43	4 579	101
5 persons	58 740	54 907	4 754	16 830	12 720	20 044	179	29	317	34	3 753	80
6 persons	44 389	41 344	3 792	13 332	8 854	14 967	117	29	228	25	2 981	64
7 persons	27 884	25 764	2 358	8 407	5 042	9 674	94	13	168	8	2 085	35
8 persons	16 934	15 559	1 385	5 265	2 652	6 091	48	10	108	-	1 349	26
9 persons	11 547	10 448	871	3 648	1 500	4 301	35	11	78	4	1 073	26
10 persons and more	10 602	9 332	710	3 297	1 184	4 005	46	9	79	2	1 252	18
Female heads	112 708	49 405	3 040	17 099	14 083	6 520	8 190	59	305	109	63 149	154
Households consisting of:												
1 person	14 588	6 854	345	2 016	2 351	883	1 184	5	39	31	7 711	23
2 persons	20 939	9 820	548	3 171	3 035	1 320	1 649	11	58	28	11 079	40
3 persons	20 528	9 548	571	3 200	2 892	1 266	1 525	12	66	16	10 960	20
4 persons	17 785	8 017	535	2 766	2 346	1 090	1 219	8	42	11	9 748	20
5 persons	13 434	5 640	407	2 083	1 453	756	888	9	32	12	7 777	17
6 persons	9 768	3 894	262	1 493	963	460	675	7	27	7	5 860	14
7 persons	6 229	2 406	150	990	507	287	452	3	15	2	3 816	7
8 persons	3 788	1 373	103	559	259	188	252	2	10	-	2 411	4
9 persons	2 715	906	56	409	150	125	156	1	8	1	1 806	3
10 persons and more	2 934	947	63	412	127	145	190	1	8	1	1 981	6

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Area, sex of family head and size of household	Heads of household											
		Economically active										
			Occupational category									
	Total	Total	Employers	Independent workers	White-collar workers	Manual workers & day labourers	Domestic workers	Unpaid family workers	Not reported	Seeking their first job	Not economically active	Type of activity not reported
Rural areas												
Total heads of household:	412 042	336 229	9 939	234 601	9 097	79 105	1 672	682	923	210	75 509	304
Households consisting of:												
1 person	31 636	22 202	479	14 007	989	6 338	214	55	81	39	9 387	47
2 persons	44 001	31 102	1 115	20 632	1 199	7 692	269	71	90	34	12 867	32
3 persons	58 977	46 277	1 489	30 862	1 629	11 669	308	109	156	55	12 654	46
4 persons	63 490	52 384	1 751	35 041	1 805	13 241	287	99	126	34	11 069	37
5 persons	57 338	48 189	1 582	33 039	1 423	11 666	223	96	143	17	9 122	27
6 persons	48 133	40 922	1 217	28 801	939	9 632	145	62	106	20	7 180	31
7 persons	36 192	31 271	798	22 754	499	6 975	95	74	74	2	4 898	23
8 persons	27 291	23 874	558	18 012	282	4 874	51	48	46	3	3 397	20
9 persons	22 896	20 310	473	15 744	175	3 785	41	38	53	1	2 568	18
10 persons and more	22 088	19 698	477	15 709	157	3 233	39	30	48	5	2 367	23

(continued)

Area, sex of family head and size of household	Heads of household											
		Economically active										
			Occupational category									
	Total	Total	Employers	Independent workers	White-collar workers	Manual workers & day labourers	Domestic workers	Unpaid family workers	Not reported	Seeking their first job	Not economically active	Type of activity not reported
Male heads	344 703	326 875	9 712	228 729	8 020	78 174	496	662	894	188	17 547	281
Households consisting of:												
1 person	23 499	21 073	453	13 388	772	6 220	73	51	78	38	2 385	41
2 persons	32 732	29 397	1 076	19 605	954	7 520	60	69	84	29	3 306	29
3 persons	47 538	44 614	1 451	29 848	1 409	11 516	79	108	153	50	2 882	42
4 persons	53 328	50 889	1 708	34 103	1 647	13 096	88	95	121	31	2 407	32
5 persons	49 030	47 030	1 552	32 297	1 325	11 543	69	92	138	14	1 974	26
6 persons	41 638	40 036	1 197	28 210	868	9 529	49	60	104	19	1 572	30
7 persons	31 809	30 715	789	22 353	466	6 928	34	74	71	-	1 072	22
8 persons	24 338	23 561	550	17 796	262	4 842	20	45	45	1	758	19
9 persons	20 669	20 070	463	15 576	168	3 761	10	38	53	1	581	18
10 persons and more	20 122	19 490	473	15 553	149	3 219	14	30	47	5	610	22
Female heads	67 339	9 354	227	5 872	1 077	931	1 176	20	29	22	57 962	23
Households consisting of:												
1 person	8 137	1 129	26	619	217	118	141	4	3	1	7 002	6
2 persons	11 269	1 705	39	1 027	245	172	209	2	6	5	9 561	3
3 persons	11 439	1 663	36	1 014	220	153	229	1	3	5	9 772	4
4 persons	10 162	1 495	43	938	158	145	199	4	5	3	8 662	5
5 persons	8 308	1 159	30	742	98	123	154	4	5	3	7 148	1
6 persons	6 495	886	20	591	71	103	96	2	2	1	5 608	1
7 persons	4 383	556	9	401	33	47	61	-	3	2	3 826	1
8 persons	2 953	313	8	216	20	32	31	3	1	2	2 639	1
9 persons	2 227	240	10	168	7	24	31	-	-	-	1 987	-
10 persons and more	1 966	208	4	156	8	14	25	-	1	-	1 757	1